

The subject of the invention is novel polymers, their method of preparation and their use as thickening and/or emulsifying agent.

5 The thickening of aqueous phases is generally carried out by incorporating therein hydrophilic polymers of all sorts, whether they are synthetic or of natural origin.

10 Among the polymers of natural origin, xanthan or guar gums are fairly widely used. They however have the conventional disadvantages of natural products, namely a fluctuating quality and price.

15 Among the hydrophilic synthetic thickeners most widely used are polymers in the form of self-reversible invert latexes or powders. They are used in a wide pH range and are often well tolerated by humans. Such compositions are described for example in French patents and patent applications published under the numbers 2721511, 2773805, 2774688, 2774996, 2782086, 2785801, 2786493, 2787457, 2789395, 2794034, 2794124, 20 2808446, 2808447 and 2810883.

25 These polymers are anionic and are essentially intended to thicken and/or emulsify cosmetic, dermo-pharmaceutical or pharmaceutical topical formulations which contain numerous constituents such as oils, nonionic or anionic surfactants, inorganic salts and/or weak acids.

30 Some formulations, in particular those intended for hair care, also contain cationic surfactants and/or cationic conditioning polymers. In this particular case, thickeners consisting of anionic polymers are not recommended because of electrostatic interactions between the positive and negative charges which cause precipitation of the polymer, and cationic thickening polymers such as those described in American patents 35 published under the numbers US 4 806 345 and US 5 100 660 are preferably used.

Although the latter behave satisfactorily in an acidic medium and are compatible with cationic

surfactants, they nevertheless lose their thickening power in formulations high in electrolytes.

Accordingly, the applicant focussed on developing novel thickeners of a cationic nature, which
5 are compatible with cationic surfactants while preserving their thickening power in media high in electrolytes.

According to a first aspect, the subject of the invention is a linear or crosslinked cationic poly-
10 electrolyte, characterized in that it is obtained by copolymerization of at least one cationic monomer with at least one neutral monomer and at least one nonionic surfactant monomer.

The expression crosslinked polyelectrolyte
15 denotes a nonlinear polyelectrolyte which exists in the form of a three-dimensional network which is insoluble in water, but which is capable of swelling in water and therefore leading to the production of a chemical gel.

The expression copolymerization means, in the
20 context of the present invention, that the polymerization reaction uses at least three different monomers. It can however involve more than three different monomers.

The expression neutral monomer denotes monomers
25 not containing any strong or weak acid functional group or any positively charged group. They are more particularly chosen from acrylamide, methacrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, diacetoneacrylamide, dimethylacrylamide, (2-hydroxyethyl) acrylate, (2,3-dihydroxypropyl)
30 acrylate, (2-hydroxyethyl) methacrylate, (2,3-dihydroxypropyl) methacrylate or an ethoxylated derivative having a molecular weight of between 400 and 1000, of each of these esters.

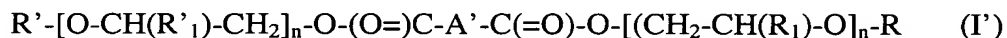
The expression cationic monomers denotes more
35 particularly monomers containing a quaternary ammonium functional group. They are more particularly chosen from 2,N,N,N-tetramethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]propanammonium chloride (AMPTAC), 2,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]propanammonium chloride, N,N,N-tri-

methyl-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]propanammonium chloride (APTAC), diallyldimethylammonium chloride (DADMAC), N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)]ethanammonium chloride, N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-methyl-2-propenyl)]-ethanammonium chloride, N-[2-(dimethylamino)-1,1-dimethyl]acrylamide, N-[2-(methylamino)-1,1-dimethyl]acrylamide, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl acrylate, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl methacrylate or N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]acrylamide.

10 The expression nonionic surfactant monomer denotes more particularly the polyalkoxylated derivatives of esters of monomers containing a weak acid functional group with fatty alcohols. Such compounds are represented either by general formula
15 (I):



or alternatively by general formula (I'):



in which formulae (I) and (I'):

20 n and n' represent, independently of each other, a number between 1 and 50;

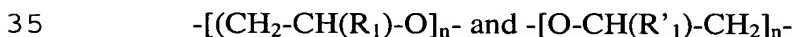
A represents an unsaturated aliphatic monovalent radical comprising from 2 to 6 carbon atoms,

25 A' represents an unsaturated aliphatic divalent radical comprising from 2 to 6 carbon atoms,

R₁ and R'₁ represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom, a methyl radical or an ethyl radical; and

30 R and R' represent, independently of each other, a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical comprising from 8 to 30 carbon atoms.

In formulae (I) and (I'), as defined above, the divalent radicals:



represent, independently of each other:

either chains composed solely of ethoxyl groups
($R_1 = H; n > 0$),

or chains composed solely of propoxyl groups
($R_1 = CH_3; n > 0$),

5 or chains composed solely of butoxyl groups
($R_1 = C_2H_5; n > 0$),

or chains composed of at least two different
groups chosen from ethoxyl, propoxyl and/or butoxyl
groups.

10 When these chains are composed of different
groups, they are distributed right along this chain, in
a block or randomly.

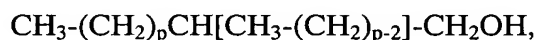
The expression unsaturated aliphatic monovalent
radical comprising from 2 to 6 carbon atoms denotes
15 more particularly for A, the vinyl radical ($CH_2=CH-$) or
the 2-propenyl radical [$CH_2=C(CH_3)-$].

The expression unsaturated aliphatic divalent
radical comprising from 2 to 6 carbon atoms denotes
more particularly for A', the 1,2-ethenediyl radical
20 ($-CH=CH-$) or the 2-propene-1,2-diyl radical
[$-CH_2-C(=CH_2)-$].

The expression saturated or unsaturated, linear
aliphatic hydrocarbon radical comprising from 8 to 30
carbon atoms denotes more particularly for R and R',
25 the radicals derived from linear primary alcohols such
as for example those derived from octyl, pelargonic,
decyl, undecyl, undecenyl, lauryl, tridecyl, myristyl,
pentadecyl, cetyl, heptadecyl, stearyl, oleyl,
linoleyl, nonadecyl, arachidyl, behenyl, erucyl or
30 1-triacontanoic alcohols. They are in this case octyl,
nonyl, decyl, undecyl, 10-undecenyl, dodecyl, tridecyl,
tetradecyl, pentadecyl, hexadecyl, heptadecyl, octa-
decyl, 9-octadecenyl, 10,12-octadecadienyl, 13-docosenyl
or triacontanyl radicals.

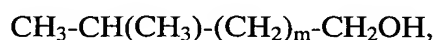
35 The expression saturated or unsaturated,
branched aliphatic hydrocarbon radical comprising from
8 to 30 carbon atoms denotes more particularly for R
and R',

either the radicals derived from Guerbet alcohols, which are branched 1-alkanols corresponding to general formula:



5 in which p represents an integer between 2 and 14, such as for example the 2-ethylhexyl, 2-propylheptyl, 2-butyloctyl, 2-pentylnonyl, 2-hexyldecyl or 2-octyl-dodecyl radicals;

or the radicals derived from isoalkanols
10 corresponding to general formula:



in which m represents an integer between 2 and 26, such as for example the 4-methylpentyl, 5-methylhexyl, 6-methylheptyl, 15-methylpentadecyl or 16-methylhepta-
15 decyl radicals;

or the 2-hexyloctyl, 2-octyldecyl or 2-hexyl-dodecyl radicals.

The subject of the invention is more particularly a cationic polyelectrolyte as defined
20 above, characterized in that the nonionic surfactant monomer is chosen from the compounds of formula (I) or the compounds of formula (I') as defined above, in which:

R and R' represent, independently of each
25 other, a saturated or unsaturated, linear or branched, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical comprising from 8 to 18 carbon atoms,

R₁ and R'₁ each represent a hydrogen atom, and
n and n' represent, independently of each other,
30 a number between 1 and 10.

The subject of the invention is more particularly a cationic polyelectrolyte as defined above, characterized in that:

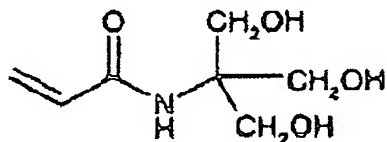
from 5% to 35% of the monomeric units which it
35 comprises is a cationic monomer,

from 55% to 95% of the monomeric units which it comprises is a neutral monomer, and

from 0.1% to 5% of the monomeric units which it comprises is a surfactant monomer.

According to another particular aspect of the present invention, its subject is a cationic poly-electrolyte as defined above, characterized in that it is obtained by copolymerization of at least one cationic monomer with at least one neutral monomer, at least one nonionic surfactant monomer and a non-zero proportion of N-[2-hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-propenamide.

N-[2-Hydroxy-1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]propenamide, also called tris(hydroxymethyl)acrylamidomethane or THAM:



is described in European patent application published under the number EP 0 900 786.

When the polyelectrolyte which is the subject of the present invention contains a non-zero proportion of THAM monomer,

from 5% to 35% of the monomeric units which it comprises is a cationic monomer,

from 35% to 91% of the monomeric units which it comprises is a neutral monomer,

from 0.1% to 5% of the monomeric units which it comprises is a nonionic surfactant monomer, and

from 3% to 20% of the monomeric units which it comprises is the THAM monomer.

According to another particular aspect of the present invention, the polyelectrolyte as defined above is not crosslinked.

According to another particular aspect of the present invention, the polyelectrolyte as defined above is crosslinked. In the latter case, the crosslinking agent is chosen in particular from diethylenic or polyethylenic compounds, and most particularly from

diallyloxyacetic acid or one of the salts and in particular its sodium salt, triallylamine, trimethylol propanetriacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, diallylurea or methylene
5 bis(acrylamide).

The crosslinking agent is then generally used in the molar proportion, expressed relative to the monomers used, of 0.005% to 1%, in particular 0.01% to 0.2%, and more particularly 0.01% to 0.1%.

10 According to a second aspect of the present invention, its subject is a composition comprising an oily phase, an aqueous phase, at least one water-in-oil (W/O) type emulsifying agent, at least one oil-in-water (O/W) type emulsifying agent, in the form of a self-
15 reversible invert latex comprising from 20% to 70% by weight, preferably from 25% to 40% by weight, of a cationic polyelectrolyte as defined above.

The self-reversible invert latex according to the invention generally contains from 2.5% to 15% by
20 weight, and preferably from 4% to 9% by weight, of emulsifying agents, of which from 20% to 50%, in particular from 25% to 40% of the total weight of the emulsifying agents present are of the water-in-oil (W/O) type and in which from 80% to 50%, in particular
25 from 75% to 60%, of the total weight of the emulsifying agents are of the oil-in-water (O/W) type.

In the self-reversible invert latex as defined above, the oily phase generally represents from 15% to 50%, preferably from 20% to 25%, of its total weight.

30 The self-reversible invert latex also contains between 5% and 60% by weight of water and more particularly between 20% and 50% by weight of water.

The self-reversible invert latex according to the invention may also contain various additives such
35 as complexing agents or chain-regulating agents.

The expression "water-in-oil type emulsifying agent" denotes emulsifying agents possessing a sufficiently low HLB value to form water-in-oil emulsions, such as the surfactant polymers marketed

under the name HYPERMERTM such as HYPERMERTM B246, HYPERMERTM B41 or HYPERMERTM 2296 or such as sorbitan esters, such as the sorbitan monooleate marketed by the company SEPPIC under the name MONTANETM 80, the sorbitan isostearate marketed by SEPPIC under the name MONTANETM 70 or the sorbitan sesquioleate marketed by SEPPIC under the name MONTANETM 83. In the case of a mixture of water-in-oil type emulsifying agents, the HLB value to be taken into consideration is that of the said mixture.

The expression "oil-in-water type emulsifying agent" denotes emulsifying agents possessing a sufficiently high HLB value to give oil-in-water emulsions such as for example the ethoxylated sorbitan esters such as the ethoxylated sorbitan oleate containing 20 moles of ethylene oxide, ethoxylated castor oil containing 40 moles of ethylene oxide, ethoxylated sorbitan laurate containing 20 moles of ethylene oxide which are marketed by the company SEPPIC under the names MONTANOXTM 80, SIMULSOLTM OL 50 and MONTANOXTM 20, respectively, the ethoxylated lauryl alcohol containing 7 moles of ethylene oxide marketed by the company SEPPIC under the name SIMULSOLTM P7, the decaethoxylated oleocetyl alcohol of ethylene marketed by the company SEPPIC under the name SIMULSOLTM OC 710 or the polyethoxylated sorbitan hexaoleates marketed by the company ATLAS Chemical Industries under the names G-1086 and G-1096, ethoxylated nonylphenols.

The oily phase of the self-reversible invert latex described above consists:

either of a commercially available mineral oil containing saturated hydrocarbons of the paraffin, isoparaffin and cycloparaffin type, having at room temperature a density between 0.7 and 0.9 and a boiling point greater than 180°C, such as for example ISOPARTM M or ISOPARTM L, EXXOLTM D 100 S marketed by EXXON or the white mineral oils in conformity with the FDA regulations 21 CFR 172,878 and FR 178,3620(a), such as MARCOLTM 52 or MARCOLTM 82, also marketed by EXXON;

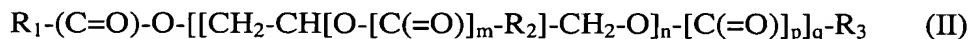
or of the hydrogenated polyisobutene marketed in France by the company Ets B. Rossow and Co under the name PARLEAM - POLYSYNLANETM and cited in Michel and Irene Ash; Thesaurus of Chemical products, Chemise
5 Publicité Cos, Ince. 1986 Volume 1, page 211 (ISBN 0 7131 3603 0);

or of the isohexadecane identified in Chemical Abstracts by the number RN = 93685 - 80 - 4 and which is a mixture of C₁₂, C₁₆ and C₂₀ isoparaffins containing
10 at least 97% of C₁₆ isoparaffins, of which the principal constituent is 2,2,4,4,6,8,8-heptamethylnonane (RN = 4390-04-9), marketed in France by the company Bayer;

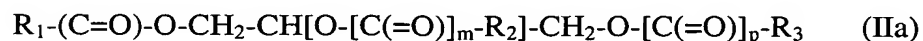
or of the isododecane marketed in France by the company Bayer;

15 or of the squalane which is identified in Chemical Abstracts by the number RN = 111-01-3 and which is a mixture of hydrocarbons containing more than 80% by weight of 2,6,10,15,19,23-hexamethyltetracosane. It is marketed in France by the company SOPHIM, under the
20 name PHYTOSQUALANETM;

or of the fatty acid esters of formula (II):



in which R₁ represents a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain containing from 7 to
25 30 carbon atoms, R₂ represents, independently of R₁, a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain containing from 7 to 30 carbon atoms, R₃ represents, independently of R₁ or of R₂, a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched, saturated
30 or unsaturated hydrocarbon chain containing from 1 to 30 carbon atoms, m, n, p and q are, independently of each other, equal to 0 or 1, it being understood that when R₃ represents a hydrogen atom, q is different from 0. As compounds of formula (II), there are more
35 particularly the compounds of formula (IIa):

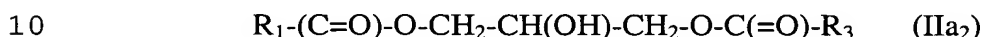


corresponding to formula (II) as defined above, in which q and n are equal to 1, or a mixture of compounds of formulae (IIa); in this case, they are, preferably, either a compound of formula (IIa₁):



corresponding to formula (IIa) as defined above, in which m and p are equal to 0 and R₂ and R₃ represent a hydrogen atom,

or a compound of formula (IIa₂):



corresponding to formula (IIa) as defined above in which p is equal to 1, m is equal to 0 and R₂ represents a hydrogen atom,

or a compound of formula (IIa₃)



corresponding to formula (IIa) as defined above in which m and p are equal to 1,

or a mixture of compounds of formulae (IIa₁), (IIa₂) and/or (IIa₃).

20 As examples of compounds of formulae (IIa₁), (IIa₂) or (IIa₃), there are for example triglycerides of fatty acids or of mixtures of fatty acids such as the mixture of fatty acid triglycerides containing from 6 to 10 carbon atoms, marketed under the name SOFTENOL™
25 3819, the mixture of fatty acid triglycerides containing from 8 to 10 carbon atoms, marketed under the name SOFTENOL™ 3108, the mixture of fatty acid triglycerides containing from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, marketed under the name SOFTENOL™ 3178, the mixture of
30 fatty acid triglycerides containing from 12 to 18 carbon atoms, marketed under the name SOFTENOL™ 3100, the mixture of fatty acid triglycerides containing 7 carbon atoms, marketed under the name SOFTENOL™ 3107, the mixture of fatty acid triglycerides containing 14
35 carbon atoms, marketed under the name SOFTENOL™ 3114 or the mixture of fatty acid triglycerides containing 18 carbon atoms, marketed under the name SOFTENOL™ 3118,

glyceryl dilaurate, glyceryl dioleate, glyceryl iso-stearate, glyceryl distearate, glyceryl monolaurate, glyceryl monooleate, glyceryl monoisostearate, glyceryl monostearate or a mixture of these compounds.

5 According to a third aspect of the present invention, its subject is also a method for preparing a self-reversible invert latex as defined above, characterized in that:

10 a) an aqueous solution containing the monomers and the optional additives is emulsified in an oily phase in the presence of one or more water-in-oil type emulsifying agents and nonionic surfactant monomer,

15 b) the polymerization reaction is initiated by introducing into the emulsion formed in a) a free radical initiator and optionally a coinitiator and then it is allowed to progress,

 c) when the polymerization reaction is complete, one or more oil-in-water type emulsifying agents are introduced at a temperature of less than 50°C.

20 According to one variant of this method the reaction medium derived from step b) is concentrated by distillation, before carrying out step c).

 According to a preferred embodiment of the method as defined above, the polymerization reaction is
25 initiated by an oxidation-reduction pair generating hydrogen sulphite ions (HSO_3^-), such as the cumene hydroperoxide-sodium metabisulphite ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$) pair or the cumene hydroperoxide-thionyl chloride (SOCl_2) pair at a temperature of less than or equal to 10°C, if
30 desired accompanied by a polymerization coinitiator such as for example azobis(isobutyronitrile), dilauryl peroxide or sodium persulphate and then carried out either almost adiabatically until a temperature greater than or equal to 50°C is obtained, or by controlling
35 the temperature.

 The polyelectrolyte as defined above may be isolated from the preceding self-reversible invert latex by various methods known to persons skilled in the art, such as the precipitation technique which

consists in pouring the latex into a large excess of a solvent such as acetone, isopropanol or ethanol, or such as the spray-drying technique which is described in the international publication WO 00/01757 or by
5 azeotropic dehydration.

According to a variant of the methods of preparation as defined above, the polyelectrolyte which is the subject of the present invention is isolated from the self-reversible invert latex.

10 The polyelectrolyte or the self-reversible invert latex which are the subject of the present invention may be used for example as a thickener for cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions, as a thickener for printing pastes for the textile industry, as
15 thickeners for industrial or household detergents, as additives for the petroleum industry, as a rheology modifier for drilling mud.

By virtue of its cationic character, the polyelectrolyte which is the subject of the present
20 invention, and the self-reversible invert latexes containing it, are advantageously used as thickeners and/or as emulsifiers in cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions intended for hair care and/or conditioning.

25 Such compositions are usually provided in the form of emulsion or microemulsion shampoos and in particular in the case of vaporizable emulsion conditioners.

Accordingly, according to a final aspect, the
30 subject of the invention is a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition, characterized in that it contains, as emulsifying and/or thickening agent, an effective quantity either of the cationic polyelectrolyte as defined above, or of the self-reversible invert
35 latex containing it.

The cationic polyelectrolytes or the self-reversible invert latexes may be formulated in cosmetic, dermatopharmaceutical or pharmaceutical formulas such as mousses, gels, lotions, sprays,

shampoos, conditioners, lotions for the hands and the body, sunscreens, and more generally in care products.

The following examples illustrate the present invention without however limiting it.

5

A - Examples of preparation of a self-reversible invert latex containing polyelectrolytes according to the invention

10 **Example 1: Self-reversible invert latex of the copolymer: AM/APTAC/LA(4EO) (84.7/14.9/0.4) crosslinked with MBA**

The following are loaded into a beaker, with stirring:

- 164.4 g of deionized water,
- 15 - 362.1 g of a commercial solution containing 50% of acrylamide (AM),
- 123.9 g of a commercial solution containing 75% of acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride (APTAC)
- 20 - 0.070 g of methylene bisacrylamide (MBA),
- 0.45 g of a commercial aqueous solution containing 40% of the sodium salt of diethylene-triaminepentaacetic acid.

25 An oily phase is prepared by successively mixing:

- 259 g of isohexadecane,
- 20 g of sorbitan isostearate (MONTANETM 70),
- 5 g of HYPERMERTM 2296 (Uniquema),
- 5 g of tetraethoxylated lauryl acrylate [LA(4EO)],
- 30 - 0.1 g of azobis(isobutyronitrile) (AIBN).

The aqueous phase is gradually incorporated into the organic phase and then subjected to vigorous mechanical stirring by means of an ULTRA-TURRAXTM type turbine mixer in order to form an invert emulsion (water/oil).

35

The emulsion is then cooled to about 10°C and placed under nitrogen bubbling for about 60 minutes in order to remove oxygen therefrom. The polymerization is

then initiated by incorporating therein 10 cm³ of a solution of cumene hydroperoxide at 0.68% by weight in isohexadecane. After homogenization of the medium, 25 g of an aqueous sodium metabisulphite solution at 0.1% by weight are added while allowing the temperature of the mixture to rise to the final polymerization temperature and then leaving the mixture for 90 minutes. The whole is then cooled to about 35°C, and then 40 g of ethoxylated lauryl alcohol at 7 moles (SIMULSOL™ P7) are added. The desired self-reversible invert latex is obtained.

Analysis

Polyelectrolyte content: about 27.5% by weight

Measurement of viscosity

Viscosity of an aqueous solution containing 3% by weight of the self-reversible invert latex (Brookfield RVT, No. 6 rotor; speed: 5 revolutions per minute); η = 45 000 mPa.s

Viscosity of an aqueous solution containing 3% by weight of the self-reversible invert latex and containing 1% of sodium chloride (Brookfield RVT, No. 3 rotor; speed: 5 revolutions per minute); η = 1 280 mPa.s.

Example 2: Self-reversible invert latex of the copolymer: Noncrosslinked AM/APTAC/THAM/LA(4EO) (77.7/14.9/7.0/0.4)

The following are loaded into a beaker, with stirring:

- 157.6 g of deionized water,
- 332.3 g of a commercial solution containing 50% of acrylamide (AM),
- 123.9 g of a commercial solution containing 75% of acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride (APTAC)
- 36.8 g of tris(hydroxymethyl)acrylamidomethane (THAM),
- 0.45 g of a commercial aqueous solution containing 40% of the sodium salt of diethylene-triaminepentaacetic acid.

An oily phase is prepared by successively mixing:

- 259 g of isohexadecane,
- 20 g of sorbitan isostearate (MONTANETM 70),
- 5 - 5 g of HYPERMERTM 2296 (Uniquema),
- 5 g of tetraethoxylated lauryl acrylate [LA(4EO)],
- 0.1 g of azobis(isobutyronitrile) (AIBN).

10 The procedure is then carried out according to a procedure identical to that of Example 1 and the desired self-reversible invert latex is obtained.

Analysis

Polyelectrolyte content: about 29.7% by weight

Measurement of viscosity

15 Viscosity of an aqueous solution containing 3% by weight of the self-reversible invert latex (Brookfield RVT, No. 6 rotor; speed: 5 revolutions per minute); η = 48 200 mPa.s

20 Viscosity of an aqueous solution containing 3% by weight of the self-reversible invert latex and containing 1% of sodium chloride (Brookfield RVT, No. 3 rotor; speed: 5 revolutions per minute); η = 1 760 mPa.s.

25 **Example 3: Self-reversible invert latex of the copolymer: Noncrosslinked AM/APTAC/THAM/LA(4EO) (72.7/19.9/7.0/0.4)**

The following are loaded into a beaker, with stirring:

- 137.5 g of deionized water,
- 30 - 311 g of a commercial solution containing 50% of acrylamide (AM),
- 165.2 g of a commercial solution containing 75% by weight of acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride (APTAC)
- 35 - 36.8 g of tris(hydroxymethyl)acrylamidomethane (THAM),
- 0.45 g of a commercial aqueous solution containing 40% of the sodium salt of diethylene-triaminepentaacetic acid.

An oily phase is prepared by successively mixing:

- 259 g of isohexadecane,
- 20 g of sorbitan isostearate (MONTANETM 70),
- 5 - 5 g of HYPERMERTM 2296 (Uniquema),
- 5 g of tetraethoxylated lauryl acrylate [LA(4EO)],
- 0.1 g of azobis(isobutyronitrile) (AIBN).

10 The procedure is then carried out according to a procedure identical to that of Example 1 and the desired self-reversible invert latex is obtained.

Measurement of viscosity

Viscosity of an aqueous solution containing 3% by weight of the self-reversible invert latex (Brookfield RVT, No. 6 rotor; speed: 5 revolutions per minute); η = 84 000 mPa.s

Viscosity of an aqueous solution containing 3% by weight of the self-reversible invert latex and containing 1% of sodium chloride (Brookfield RVT, No. 3 rotor; speed: 5 revolutions per minute); η = 3 560 mPa.s.

Examples of formulations

25 **Example 4: Antistress hair care**

Formula

	<u>Phase A</u>	Water	qs 100%
		Xanthan gum	0.50%
30	<u>Phase B</u>	SEPICAP TM MP	3.00%
	<u>Phase C</u>	Composition of Example 1	4.00%
	<u>Phase D</u>	Butylene glycol	5.00%
35		LANOL TM 99	5.00%
		SEPICIDE TM HB	0.30%
		SEPICIDE TM CI	0.20%
		Perfume	0.20%

Procedure

Disperse the xanthan gum in water with a deflocculating device. Then add SEPICAP™ MP, then the composition of Example 1; disperse it and then add the ingredients of Phase D.

Example 5: Restructuring cream mask for stressed and embrittled hair

Formula

10	<u>Phase A</u>	MONTANOV™ 82	3.00%
		LANOL™ P	6.00%
		AMONYL™ DM	1.00%
		Isostearyl isononanoate	5.00%
		Composition of Example 2	2.50%
15	<u>Phase B</u>	Water	qs 100%
	<u>Phase C</u>	SEPICAP™ MP	3.00%
		SEPICIDE™ HB	0.30%
20		SEPICIDE™ CI	0.20%

Procedure

Melt Phase A at 75°C. Heat Phase B to 75°C. Emulsify A in B. At around 40°C, introduce the constituents of Phase C.

Example 6: Purifying gel for the face

Formula

30	<u>Phase A</u>	MONTALINE™ C 40	7.00%
		Pearlescent base 2078	5.00%
		Composition of Example 3	2.00%
	<u>Phase B</u>	Water	qs 100%

35 **Example 7: Colouring shampoo**

Formula

	<u>Phase A</u>	MONTALINE™ C 40	15.00%
		Disodium cocamphoacetate	5.00%
		Cetrimonium chloride	1.00%

	SEPIPERL™ N	3.00%
	Composition of Example 2	3.00%
	<u>Phase B</u> Colour	qs
5	Water	qs 100%

Example 8: Antimicrobial soap for the hands

	<u>Formula</u>	
	<u>Phase A</u> MONTALINE™ C 40	20.00%
10	Glycerin	5.00%
	Composition of Example 2	1.00%
	<u>Phase B</u> Water	qs 100%

Example 9: Antiseptic liquid soap

	<u>Formula</u>	
	<u>Phase A</u> MONTALINE™ C 40	30.00%
	ORAMIX™ NS 10	15.00%
	Chlorhexidine digluconate (at 20%)	5.00%
20	Composition of Example 1	2.00%
	<u>Phase B</u> Water	qs 100%

25 The definitions of the commercial products used in the examples are the following:

SEPICIDE™ HB is a preserving mixture comprising phenoxy-ethanol, methylparaben, ethylparaben, propylparaben and butylparaben, marketed by the company SEPPIC.

30 SEPICIDE™ CI is imidazolidinylurea, marketed by the company SEPPIC.

ORAMIX™ NS 10: decyl glucoside marketed by SEPPIC.

MONTALINE™ C 40: (cocoammoniumcarbamoyl chloride) marketed by SEPPIC.

35 SEPIPERL™ N: (cocoyl glucoside/cocoyl alcohol) marketed by SEPPIC.

MONTANOV™ 82: (cocoyl glucoside / cetearyl alcohol) marketed by SEPPIC.

AMONYL™ DM: (quaternium 82) marketed by SEPPIC.

SEPICAPTM MP: (sodium cocoyl amino acids / potassium dimethicone copolyol panthenyl phosphate) marketed by SEPPIC.

LANOLTM P: (glycol palmitate) marketed by SEPPIC.

5 LANOLTM 99: (isononyl isononanoate) marketed by SEPPIC.